and condemnation of 13 bottles of Hall's I-N-T Iron & Nux tonic, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Richmond, Va., alleging that the article had been shipped by the National Health Laboratories, from Scotland Neck, N. C., on or about September 16, 1929, and had been transported from the State of North Carolina into the State of Virginia, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of magnesium sulphate (23.2 per cent), ferric chloride (0.5 per cent), a small proportion of strychnine, a trace of formaldehyde, and water.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the said article, appearing in the labeling, were false and fraudulent, since it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Carton) "For the Blood & Liver * * * Indigestion * * * Dyspepsia * * * Grippe, Chills, Fevers, * * * Kidney or Bladder Troubles, Influenza, Piles, * * * Enriches and Stimulates the Blood. * * * Enriches the Blood and Fortifies the System against Disease;" (bottle) "Relieves Indigestion, * * * Dyspepsia, * * * Grippe, Chills, Fevers * * * Kidney or Bladder Troubles, Influenza, Piles, * * * Enriches and Stimulates the Blood."

On April 15, 1931, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered; and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

18181. Misbranding of Dr. Samuel H. P. Lee's lithontriptic. U. S. v. 5 Bottles of Dr. Samuel H. P. Lee's Lithontriptic. Consent decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 26040. I. S. No. 9846. S. No. 4304.)

Examination of a sample of a drug product, known as Dr. Samuel H. P. Lee's lithontriptic, from the shipment herein described having shown that the carton and bottle labels and the accompanying circular contained statements representing that the article possessed curative and therapeutic properties which it did not, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the District of Maryland.

On March 18, 1931, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of five bottles of the said Dr. Samuel H. P. Lee's lithontriptic, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Baltimore, Md., alleging that the article had been shipped by the S. H. P. Lee Co. (Inc.), from New York, N. Y., on or about January 28, 1931, and had been transported from the State of New York into the State of Maryland, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted of a plastic mass containing potassium nitrate (5.3 per cent), potassium bicarbonate (10 per cent), soap (46 per cent), volatile oils including juniper oil (3 per cent), a small amount of an iron compound, and water.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the said article, appearing in the labeling, were false and fraudulent, since it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Carton and bottle) "Lithontriptic for Stone and Gravel in the Kidneys, Liver, and Bladder;" (circular) "Lithontriptic for Stone and Gravel in the Kidneys, Liver, and Bladder * * * And Kidney Diseases, with their train of Secondary Affections, such as Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Chronic Vomiting, Chronic Rheumatism—Diseases of the Heart, Liver and general infirmity of constitution. Also for Diabetes, and diseases of the Prostate Gland, Gout, Calculi or Gall Stones, Inflammation of the Bladder, Strangury and Blood Urine, Bright's Disease in its incipient stages, Leucorrhoea (or Whites), and Uterine Difficulties. Directions * * * It is necessary to take the medicine uninterruptedly, it being a constitutional and alterative remedy, and should be continued as long as any symptoms of the complaint exist. * * * To be rid of the calculi or gall stones in the biliary ducts, known to exist by the violent paroxysms of sharp, cutting, pungent pains at the pit of the stomach, extending through the region of the liver, and vomitings, accompanied with white or light-colored stools, the medicine should be continued

without interruption two to eight months, * * * To prevent a recurrence of the gall stones, in bad cases, the medicine should be continued, about two pills per day one or two years. But, when the disease is of long standing, or there is a large stone in the bladder or kidneys it will take from five to twelve months."

On April 20, 1931, no claim having been entered for the property, and the manufacturer having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

18182. Adulteration and misbranding of ether. U. S. v. Thirty-eight 1-Pound Cans of Ether. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 25738. I. S. No. 27292. S. No. 3965.)

Samples of ether from the shipment herein described having been found to contain peroxide, a decomposition product, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois.

On January 15, 1931, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of thirty-eight 1-pound cans of ether at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, from St. Louis, Mo., June 19, 1930, and had been transported from the State of Missouri into the State of Illinois, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Ether for Anesthesia."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it was sold under a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia, and differed from the standard of strength, quality, and purity as determined by the tests laid down in the said pharmacopoeia official at the time of investigation, and its own standard was not stated on the label.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statements on the labels, "Ether U. S. P." and "Ether * * * U. S. P.," were false and misleading. (The department has no record that the article was labeled "U. S. P.," and made no misbranding recommendation.)

On April 14, 1931, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

18183. Misbranding of Gonolin. U. S. v. 7 Boxes, et al., of Gonolin. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 24839, 24856. I. S. Nos. 039051, 039054. S. Nos. 3172, 3186.)

Examination of a drug product, known as Gonolin, from the shipment herein described having shown that the labels bore statements representing that the article possessed curative and therapeutic properties which it did not, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the District of New Jersey.

On June 11 and June 23, 1930, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid libels praying seizure and condemnation of 19 boxes of Gonolin, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Newark, N. J., alleging that the article had been transported from New York, N. Y., into the State of New Jersey, in part by the Lipoidal Laboratories (Inc.), on or about December 9, 1929, and in part by the Newark consignee's messenger, on or about May 27, 1930, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted of iodide, phosphate, a magnesium compound, and extracts of plant drugs.

It was alleged in the libels that the article was misbranded in that the following statements appearing in the labeling, regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the said article, were false and fraudulent, since it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: "Gonolin * * * Proto-Enzyme Treatment for Gonorrhea * * * We understand that at the G. U. Clinic, Ward 35, Bellevue Hospital, New York City, the best results were obtained from massive doses. [On portion of labels only "In male cases start with the contents of two ampoules, intramuscularly."] * * * repeat the injection every second day until all manifestations of the disease, physically as well as seriologically, have disappeared."